FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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## Week in Headlines

**International**

*France completed Parliamentary ratification of Paris pacts to rearm West Germany.*

*Big 4 indicated increased interest in holding major conference.*

*Eisenhower disputed Adm. Carney's estimate of Red Chinese preparations to attack Quemoy, Matsu.*

*UN disarmament talks deadlocked.*

**United States**

*$20-a-person income tax cut rejected by Congress.*

*Military pay raise passed, Senate favored 10% Govt. pay raise.*

*Army witnesses admitted mistakes in handling Peress case.*

*New Controller-Gen. called President's road-financing plan unsound.*

*Died: John W. Davis, Paul McNutt.*

# WORLD AFFAIRS

**EUROPE & BIG 4**

## *High-Level Talks Weighed*

### France Completes Pact Action

The Western Big 3 nations disclosed this week that they were considering suggestions for a new high-level meeting with Russia on major world issues.

Steps toward organizing such a conference were accelerated after Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin expressed a "positive" attitude toward Pres. Eisenhower's views on the subject, and after France completed Parliamentary approval of the Paris pacts to rearm West Germany. France's action virtually assured that the Paris pacts would be ratified—a Western pre-condition for a Big 4 conference—and Russia apparently dropped its threat to boycott major "peace" talks if Germany were rearmed.

### *French Senate Approves WEU*

After defeating several amendments to delay ratification, the French Council of the Republic (upper house) concurred Mar. 27 in the Natl. Assembly's approval of WEU & a rearmed sovereign Germany. [Vol. XIV, p. 429B1]

The final votes on the 4 pacts:

- 184-110 to create WEU & authorize a German Army of 12 divisions.
- 234-75 to grant West German sovereignty & end the occupation.
- 217-92 to "Europeanize" the Saar.
- 200-114 to admit West Germany to NATO.

Pres. René Coty thus was authorized to sign the 4 treaties. [See p. 26E3]

(West German Pres. Theodor Heuss signed Paris pact ratification bills Mar. 24.) [See p. 91D2]

(The Dutch 2d Chamber, which had waited for French action on the Paris pacts, approved them by 71-6 Mar. 30.) [See p. 65F1]

During the 4-day debate in the French Council, Premier Edgar Faure implied Mar. 24 that he would resign if the pacts were rejected. (The Council's action was equivalent to a vote of confidence in Faure, although such votes technically take place only in the Assembly.)

Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay told the Council Mar. 25 it would fall into a trap if it delayed action on the German arms treaties pending possible negotiations with Moscow.

#### French Action Praised

U. S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles hailed French action on the Paris pacts Mar. 26 as "an event of great significance for the free world." Dulles Mar. 29 urged the U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. to speed ratification of the treaties concerning German sovereignty & entry into NATO (only pacts requiring U.S. action). He said the treaties embodied "what is probably (Europe's) last chance to survive as a place of human welfare." [See p. 9E2]

The Bonn Govt., in a statement Mar. 27, greeted French approval of the treaties as a "decisive step" which "will have an especially good effect on German-French relations, which now at least are freed from the harassing discussion over German rearmament." It said the way now was free for Germany & France to take up "more fruitful problems." Chancellor Konrad Adenauer predicted Mar. 28 that French ratification would lead to "more normal relations" between East & West. He also expressed new hope for a unified Germany. [See p. 65C1-B2]

### *Bulganin for Big 4 Talks*

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin issued a 2-sentence press statement Mar. 26 in response to Pres. Eisenhower's comments Mar. 23 on a Big 4 conference:

> "The Soviet Govt., as before, takes a positive attitude toward the idea of a conference of the great powers expressed by the President of the U.S. if there is envisaged a conference that would contribute to the lessening of tension in international relations.*
>
> "In this connection, it may be pointed out first of all that the Soviet Govt. already has proposed to hold in the nearest future a conference of the 4 powers at which it would be possible to settle the question of the Austrian state treaty." [See p. 98A1]

Bulganin did not comment on Pres. Eisenhower's conditions that the USSR give a sign of its good intentions & that the Paris pacts be ratified first. [See p. 91E1]

The U.S. State Dept. promptly "welcomed" Bulganin's statement Mar. 26 "as a sign that the Soviet Govt. is receptive to Pres. Eisenhower's views."

Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) of the U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com., who had revived talk of a Big 4 conference Mar. 20 [see p. 90D3], said Mar. 26 Bulganin's statement "indicates a Russian willingness to discuss important political issues."

U.S. State Secy. Dulles, urging ratification of the Paris pacts, told the Sen. Forgn. Relations Com. Mar. 29 that talks with Russia could be held with "greater hope" once the pacts were "irreversible reality." [See 50D1]

#### Western Powers Discuss Parley

British Forgn Secy. Sir Anthony Eden told the House of Commons Mar. 28 that the U.S., Britain & France were discussing arrangements for possible Big 4 talks. U.S. State Dept. spokesman Henry Suydam confirmed same day that the U.S. had begun "quite active consultations" with Britain & France for a meeting with Russia. Suydam said those consultations would be "in a far more active state" now that France had ratified the Paris pacts. [See Col. 1]

Observing that "things certainly seem to have taken a more friendly turn lately," British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill said Mar. 29 that East-West negotiations would more easily succeed "if the initiative came from the summit," meaning the heads of the governments [see p. 81G2]. But Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference Mar. 30 he did not favor Churchill's idea. Without naming Churchill, Mr. Eisenhower said there "are many dangers" in a top-level meeting held without an agenda & adequate lower-level preparation. The President said: "There are all sorts of things to be decided in these preparations before you can just meet and have something that is promising for the peace of the world." [See p. 91E1]

*USSR Pres. Klementi E. Voroshilov told the Soviet Parliament Mar. 26 that capitalism, not world civilization, would be destroyed in an atomic war. [See p. 41E-F3]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

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### *Russia, Austria to Confer*

A Soviet invitation to discuss an Austrian state (peace) treaty was accepted Mar. 29 by the Austrian Govt., which announced that Chancellor Julius Raab would fly to Moscow Apr. 11.

Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov orally invited Raab Mar. 24 in presenting a written reply to the Austrian note of Mar. 14 to Austrian Amb. Norbert Bishoff. Molotov said he wished to discuss prevention of another Austro-German Anschluss & Austria's expressed willingness (indicated in the note Bischoff gave Molotov Mar. 14) not to join any military alliance & to bar foreign military bases in Austria. [See p. 82D-E1]

### *Disarmament Talks Deadlocked*

Russia published Mar. 24 details of its proposal for a world disarmament treaty made in the closed London talks of the UN Disarmament Comm.'s 5-nation subcommittee (U.S., USSR, Britain, France, Canada). The U.S., Britain & France joined Mar. 25 in denouncing the Soviets for having violated an agreement to keep the London discussions secret.

Russia's disclosures were made in the form of a Tass interview with First Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko Mar. 24, the day before he left the London talks for Moscow. Gromyko was quoted as saying that he had proposed a treaty embracing the points Russia made public Feb. 19 [see p. 57F2] plus these provisions: reduce major national armed forces by ⅓ within a year (half of the cut the first 6 mos., the rest during the next 6 mos.); ban manufacture & use of nuclear weapons during the 2d 6-mo. reduction stage; set up a temporary armaments control agency under the UN Security Council to supervise "fulfillment by states of obligations" to carry out agreed disarmament steps. Gromyko said the West was blocking disarmament by refusing to accept Russia's plan.

James J. Wadsworth, U.S. delegate to the London conference, replied Mar. 25 that Gromyko had given a distorted account of the negotiations. Wadsworth said Russia's plan was designed to "perpetuate the present Soviet superiority in mass armies." French delegate Jules Moch retaliated for Gromyko's secrecy violation by releasing these details of rival disarmament proposals: the ⅓ reductions sought by Russia would leave the Soviets with 3,500,000 men under arms to 1,000,000-1,500,000 Americans, and the temporary control agency sought by Russia could be paralyzed by Russia's veto in the Security Council; the West (a) insisted that an independent & effective control agency be formed before disarmament-by-stages began and (b) would cut Soviet, Red Chinese & American armed forces to 1,000,000-1,500,000 men each, the British to 800,000, the French to 650,000.

(The London talks were resumed Mar. 29 with Soviet Amb.-to-Britain Jacob A. Malik replacing Gromyko as chief Soviet spokesman. Diplomatic spokesmen for Western countries charged that Russia had tried to provoke the West into breaking off the talks by having Gromyko violate the secrecy agreement.) [See p. 65G3]

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**Italian** Premier Mario Scelba, who had paid a 3-day official visit to Washington, joined with U.S. State Secy. Dulles Mar. 30 in expressing hope that the Western powers could arrange for "a truly fruitful conference" with the USSR. Scelba conferred Mar. 28 with Pres. Eisenhower & saw Intl. Bank Pres. Eugene R. Black Mar. 29 about Italy's application for $60-$70 million in loans this year for development of southern Italy. He told the Natl. Press Club in a talk Mar. 29 that Italy supported the WEU because Europe's only alternatives were "integration or disintegration." Scelba had announced in advance of his visit he would seek no U.S. aid for Italy. But he obtained promises of 10 tons of heavy water & a file of all non-secret U.S. data on peaceful use of atomic energy for use in Italy. He made an informal talk to Congress before leaving Washington Mar. 30 for New York. (Scelba visited Ottawa Mar. 25-26.) [See p. 81F2]

**Valery A. Lysikov,** 17, son of a Soviet Air Force lieutenant colonel, deserted to West Berlin Mar. 22 and was promised asylum in the U.S. by American officials. His parents were permitted to see him at U.S. Hq. in Berlin Mar. 26 but they failed in an effort to persuade him to return home. . . . **First Lt. Lewis E. Jacquay** of Ft. Wayne, Ind., a USAF helicopter pilot, and a German civilian who had been forced down in East Germany Mar. 17 were released by the Russians Mar. 24. [See p. 10F3]

## FAR EAST

### *'Ike' Checks War Alarm*

An opinion attributed to Adm. Robert B. Carney, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations, that Red China might attack Quemoy & Matsu Islands soon after Apr. 15 was discounted by Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 30.

Carney's prediction, made when he attended a dinner for a group of Washington correspondents Mar. 24, was published Mar. 25 with attribution only to a high-ranking military source (not to Carney by name). The prediction was challenged Mar. 26 by U.S. & foreign diplomatic officials in Washington. They expressed doubt that the Red Chinese would risk incurring more international ill will by attacking offshore islands before the conference of Asian-African nations scheduled to begin Apr. 18 in Bandung, Indonesia. [See p. 66B2]

Controversy over the likelihood of a Red attack on the offshore islands—& whether the U.S. should risk general war to help repel it—provoked statements by the 2 party leaders in the U.S. Senate Mar. 28. Majority leader Lyndon Johnson (D., Tex.) accused right-wing Republicans of "talking war." He said the U.S. wanted neither a "war party" nor an "appeasement party." Minority leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), in replying to Johnson, asked whether the Democrats wanted the U.S. to go "marching down the hill again in the face of Communist threats." [See p. 81F3]

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) demanded Mar. 28 that Pres. Eisenhower "declare before another day has passed what America will do in the event Quemoy & Matsu are attacked." [See p. 76D3]

Carney's identity as source of the mid-April war prediction was made public Mar. 29 about the time that White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty told another newsmen's dinner: the President disagreed with the prediction and regarded it as the "parochial" view of one of the U.S. armed services. (Hagerty first specified that he remain anonymous, then authorized use of his name as the White House source.)

The President then said for publication at his news conference Mar. 30: "If anyone is predicting that it [a Red attack on Quemoy & Matsu] will be that soon [mid-April] & can give me logical reasons for believing it will be that soon, they have information that I do not have." But the President said he would not reprimand Carney. Mr. Eisenhower urged that the U.S. "be as fair & as large-minded as we know how to accommodate & to understand the fears & the ambitions of others that might lead them into a risky venture . . . at the same time so conducting ourselves that the world knows we are strong . . ." He did not answer directly when asked whether the U.S. would defend Quemoy & Matsu against Red attack but observed that maintenance of morale & fighting spirit of the people & forces on Formosa was a key element in defense of Formosa. [See p. 91C3]

The President, aided by State Secy. Dulles, also began Mar. 30 a 2-day series of briefing sessions on the world situation with House & Senate leaders of both parties. House Speaker Rayburn (D., Tex.) said after a session at the White House: "I don't feel any better" but "I won't tell you why." Chrmn. Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) of the House Armed Services Com. declared himself "in complete accord with everything" Dulles & the President "said about Asia." [See p. 46G1]

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) protested in a Senate speech Mar. 30 that involvement of the U.S. in "a war over Matsu & Quemoy ought to be unthinkable" but, he charged, "there are those in high places in the present Admin. itself who are plotting & planning to bring about such a war." [See p. 50D2]

#### Pearson, Faure Oppose War

External Affairs Secy. Lester B. Pearson told the Canadian Parliament Mar. 24 that Canada "could not stand aloof from a major war which threatened the very existence of the

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U.S." But "I do not consider a conflict over the possession of these Chinese coastal islands, Quemoy & the Matsus, to be such a situation." [See p. 91D-E3]

French Premier Edgar Faure said Mar. 30 that "there should be a general agreement in the whole world against making war in connection with some offshore Chinese island or other, whatever its importance."

### *Viet Namese Sect Rebels*

An attack by rebel Binh Xuyen forces on Saigon police hq. Mar. 29 touched off a 3½-hour battle with Natl. Army forces of the South Viet Nam Govt. Rebel shells were fired into the grounds of Premier Ngo Dinh Diem's palace. 26 persons were reported killed & 122 wounded.

A 24-hour truce was arranged Mar. 30 by Gen. Paul Ely, French Commissioner Gen., who returned from Paris Mar. 27 with plans to slow repatriation of French forces in Indo-China.

In a broadcast Mar. 24, Premier Ngo Dinh Diem virtually rejected demands that he reorganize his Govt. along lines laid down by the Binh Xuyen forces and the Cao Dai & Hoa Hao religious sects. [See p. 74B2]

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***Japan.*** Premier Ichiro Hatoyama told the Diet Mar. 24 he favored talks with the U.S. on the early return of Okinawa & the Bonin Islands. He said Japan would ask the USSR for return of Habomai & Shikotan Islands. Hatoyama called Mar. 26 for revision of the arms ban in Japan's constitution so that Japan could continue rearming without constitutional complications and defend itself against "direct & indirect aggression." (Kyodo news agency said Mar. 27 that Japanese enthusiasm for trade with Red China had subsided, despite the arrival in Tokyo of a Red Chinese trade mission.) [See p. 93G3]

***Korea.*** Peiping radio announced Mar. 25 that 6 more Red Chinese divisions were being withdrawn from North Korea. This raised to 13 the number officially reported withdrawn since September. [See p. 73E2; Vol. XIV, 318A3] . . . Gen. James A. Van Fleet, in Seoul Mar. 26 for ROK Pres. Rhee's 80th birthday, said the Reds could have been beaten early in 1953 had his suggestions been followed. [See Vol. XIV, p. 318B3]

### MIDDLE EAST

**Israel** was condemned by unanimous UN Security Council vote Mar. 29 for the armed attack near Gaza Feb. 28 in which 38 Egyptians & 8 Israelis died [see p. 66F3]. The U.S. joined other Council nations in rejecting Israel's argument that the attack was a justifiable retaliation for harassment by Egyptian infiltrators. Security Council members also deplored a murderous raid Mar. 24 on an Israeli wedding party in Patish, for which the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Comm. held Egypt responsible Mar. 27. By another 11-0 vote Mar. 30, the Security Council called on Egypt & Israel to cooperate in reducing border tension. [See p. 91G3]

**British** Forgn. Secy. Sir Anthony Eden announced in London Mar. 30 that documents linking Britain to the Turkish-Iraqi mutual defense pact had been initialed in Baghdad that day. They included a new pact giving the RAF Iraqi bases & the right to help train Iraq's AF, another on close Anglo-Iraqi defense collaboration in peace or war. Eden told the House of Commons that the accords could serve as the base of a general Middle East defense plan. [See 91G3]

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENT

### *Attacked by Neely*

Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D., W.Va.) charged at a CIO United Auto Workers convention in Cleveland Mar. 28 that Pres. Eisenhower was "unqualified" for his post and made a hypocritical parade of his religion. "Eisenhower never joined a church until after he became President," Neely said. "Since then his attendance at church has been well publicized." The President, said Neely, was "first in war . . . first in confusion & first in repudiating campaign promises."

White House press secretary James C. Hagerty told reporters he did not "think anybody in the U.S. believes" what Neely said. The President's religious sincerity was defended Mar. 29 by the Rev. Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, pastor of the Natl. Presbyterian Church, which the Eisenhowers attended in Washington, & by the Rev. Robert S. Lutz, whose church the President attended in Denver. Lutz said Mr. Eisenhower had told him he never had joined a church before because, as an Army man, he had not stayed long enough in one place. [See p. 59G2; Vol. XIII, 52F]

### *Personnel*

Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 24 nominated as members of his Council of Economic Advisers: Dr. Jos. S. Davis, 69, Stanford U. economic research prof. emeritus, & Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, 46, Barnard Coll. economics prof. Davis was to succeed Dr. Walter W. Stewart, who resigned effective Apr. 30 [see Vol. XIII, p. 413D1]. Saulnier was to replace Dr. Neil H. Jacoby, whose resignation took effect Feb. 16. [See p. 44D-E2]

Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 24 also nominated: ex-Amb.-to-Ceylon Jos. C. Satterthwaite to succeed Wm. J. Sebald as Amb. to Burma [see Vol. XIV, p. 372C2]; Jos. E. Jacobs to succeed Jos. Flack as Amb. to Poland [see Vol. XIV, p. 355F3]; Amb.-to-Japan John M. Allison as U.S. representative at the 11th session of the UN Economic Comm. for Asia & the Far East. [See Vol. XIV, p. 425C1]

Among Senate confirmations: Mar. 23—Ellis O. Briggs as Amb. to Peru; Wm. S. B. Lacy as Amb. to Korea. Mar. 25—Lt. Gen. Lyman Louis Lemnitzer as commander of Army forces in the Far East & of the 8th Army (4-star rank); Maj. Gen. Silas Beach Hays as Army Surgeon General. [See p. 83B-D1]

### *Other Presidential News*

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D., Ore.) told the Senate Mar. 22 that he was contributing $25 to start a "Save the White House Squirrels Fund" because, he said, Pres. Eisenhower had ordered the trapping of squirrels who had "been scratching up his putting green" on the White House lawn. Neuberger said the money would go for a fence to protect the green. White House sources said 3 squirrels had been trapped on the White House grounds and released in nearby parks. The President questioned at his press conference Mar. 30 whether the banished squirrels were "really unhappy with a freedom I would personally dearly love."

The President defended Agriculture Secy. Ezra T. Benson's flexible farm price program at his Mar. 30 press conference. He said that all farm price declines during & before his Admin. had been under the 90% rigid price supports, that the flexible support program had not yet gone into effect. [See p. 75C2] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 24 approved a Tariff Comm. recommendation to maintain tariff rates on hatters fur at 47½¢ a lb. It had been raised from 15¢ a lb. in Feb. 1952 under an "escape clause" of the reciprocal trade program. [See p. 92A-B2] . . . Pres. Eisenhower denied at his Mar. 23 press conference that he had reversed his opposition to the Bricker Amend. to curb Presidential treaty powers. [See p. 75C1]

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### CONGRESS

### *Eisenhower Tax Plan Wins*

A joint conference committee Mar. 25 removed from an Admin. tax bill (HR4259) a $20-a-person income tax cut demanded by House Democrats but opposed by Pres. Eisenhower. The measure, canceling nearly $3 billion in corporation & excise tax cuts scheduled to take effect Apr. 1, was passed by Senate voice vote Mar. 25 and 386-8 House vote Mar. 30. The President signed it Mar. 30.

Those who voted against the bill in the House, all Democrats, were Reps. John A. Blatnick (Minn.), Earl Chudoff (Pa.), John D. Dingell (Mich.), Lee Metcalf (Mont.), Geo. M. Rhodes (Pa.), Jas. Roosevelt (Calif.), John F. Shelley (Calif.) & Chet Holifield (Calif.).

The measure would keep the corporation tax at 30% of the first $25,000 of income & 52% of the rest instead of allowing it to drop to 25% & 47%, respectively. These scheduled excise tax cuts were canceled (the higher rate remained in effect): distilled spirits from $10.50 a gal. to $9; beer $9 a bbl. to $8; cigarettes 8¢ a pack to 7¢; gasoline & Diesel oil 2¢ a gal. to 2½¢; autos 10% to 7%; buses, trucks & automotive parts 8% to 5%. [See p. 83A2]

The House Mar. 24 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill

(HR4725) to repeal 2 "errors" in the 1954 omnibus tax revision. Democrats said the mistakes could have given some firms unintended tax relief totaling up to $5 billion. The measure, retroactive to 1954 (thereby canceling any loss to the Treasury), would end provisions allowing tax deductions for reserves for future expenses and for advance receipts for future services. [See p. 75A-B2]

### Pay Raises Voted

The Admin.'s military pay raise bill (HR4720) was passed by Senate voice vote Mar. 30. 2 minor Senate amendments were accepted by House voice vote the same day, and the bill was sent to the President. Chrmn. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Com. urged passage to help halt an exodus of expensively-trained personnel from the services. He said it cost $8,900 to train a replacement for a Navy electronics technician, $9,000 for an Army radio repairman, $120,000 for a jet pilot & $275,000 for a B-47 bomber pilot. [See p. 83D-E2]

An Admin. proposal to limit postal pay raises to a 7.6% average was defeated by a 52-41 Senate vote Mar. 25. The Senate then gave 72-21 approval to a bill (S1) giving postal workers 10% raises and voice vote approval to a bill (S67) giving similar raises to 1½ million other civilians employed by the Fed. Govt. The vote rejecting the 7.6% limit—43 D. & 9 R. vs. 38 R. & Democrats Harry F. Byrd (Va.), Jas. O. Eastland (Miss.) & A. Willis Robertson (Va.). The vote for the 10% postal raise—44 D. & 28 R. vs. 19 R. & Democrats Byrd & Robertson. [See p. 93G1]

### Appropriations

Among fiscal 1956 appropriations approved by House voice vote & sent to the Senate: Mar. 21—$2,337,522,262 (HR5046) for the Labor and Health-Edctn.-Welfare Depts. Mar. 24—$297,925,546 (HR5085) for the Interior Dept. & related agencies. Mar. 28—$878,625,391 (HR5239) for the Agriculture Dept. Mar. 30—$5,845,595,375 for 15 independent agencies.

The HEW appropriation included $750,000 not requested by the Admin. for combating mental health ailments in children. But $100,000 was cut from a $520,000 request for studies to help end the classroom shortage. The House also rejected requests of $200,000 for Office of Education "cooperative research" & $120,000 to finance a new Natl. Advisory Com. on Education. [See Vol. XIV, p. 254D1]

(HEW Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby told the House Education Com. Mar. 29 that new figures indicated a classroom shortage of 176,000 by 1960 instead of 400,000 as originally anticipated in planning the Admin. school-building program [see p. 71G2-A3]. She told the House Commerce Com. Mar. 8 that 6% of Americans—about 9 million—had serious mental disorders. Dr. Wilfred Overholzer of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington told the committee that mental hospital patients had "a 50-50 chance of release" during their first year, that the odds against them rose to "16-1" in 2 years, to "more than 99-1" in 8 years.) [See p. 79A1].

The Agriculture bill authorized $388 million in loans & $250 million in soil conservation subsidies in 1956 in addition to the cash appropriations. The Admin. had requested $16,575,476 less cash, $11 million less loan authority & $75 million less advance conservation authority.

The independent agencies bill authorized the Fed. Civil Defense Admin. to buy atomic fall-out detection devices with $30 million set aside for emergency supplies & equipment [see pp. 93A3, 92F1]. The CDA appropriation totaled $53,400,000, the Veterans Admin. funds $4,463,126,000. The House Mar. 30 deleted a provision, added by the Appropriations Com. Mar. 26, that would have barred use of the bill's funds for any new public housing, slum clearance or urban redevelopment programs without specific approval of both Congressional Banking & Currency committees.

A $857,187,429 supplemental appropriation for the current fiscal year (the 2d) was passed by House voice vote and sent to the Senate Mar. 18 after the House, by 174-107 vote, cut from $8 million to $4 million a U.S. contribution to the UN technical aid program. [See p. 51C-D1]

### Roads Plan Opposed

Controller Gen. Joseph Campbell told a Senate Public Works subcommittee Mar. 28 that the Eisenhower plan for financing a $101 billion national highways plan was "objectionable" & possibly illegal. The plan called for creation of a Fed. Highway Corp. to issue up to $21 billion in bonds which would "specifically state that they are not obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S." Campbell insisted that the bonds would be "moral & equitable obligations" of the Govt. The plan called for use of gasoline taxes to pay off the bonds. Campbell pointed out that, under the Constitution, Congressional taxing power could be used only "to pay the debts & provide for the common defense & general welfare of the U.S."

But Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. testified Mar. 29 that he saw no legal objection to the plan. He denied the bonds would constitute a federal "debt or obligation," agreed only that they would be a moral obligation. He insisted the bonds would not come under the statutory limit on the Govt. debt.

Sen. Byrd told the subcommittee Mar. 18 that the program involved financial "legerdemain," would give the Fed. Govt. "dictatorial power" over future highway construction and would mean a federal "gift" to favored states. [See p. 67G3]

Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks reported to the Senate Mar. 28 that expenditures of $297.1 billion were needed for U.S. roads in the next 30 years ($101 billion in the next 10 years). He said 72% should go for construction, 23% for maintenance & 5% for administration.

### Other Legislation

A bill (HR3659) increasing maximum penalties for anti-trust law violations from $5,000 to $50,000 was passed by House voice vote & sent to the Senate Mar. 29. [See p. 28E3] . . . A bill designating May 1, 1955 as Loyalty Day was passed by the House & sent to the Senate Mar. 29. . . . A bill authorizing prosecution of persons threatening a President-elect or Vice President was passed by the Senate & sent to the House Mar. 28. Current law related only to threats against a President.

### Atom Use Group Created

The Joint Atomic Energy Com. Mar. 26 announced appointment of an 8-member citizens' panel headed by editor-publisher Robert McKinney of the *Santa Fe New Mexican* to study atomic energy's impact on "our way of life, our economy, our industry, our natural resources." It was to recommend "legislative or policy actions needed to speed the proper development . . . of peaceful uses of atomic energy." It was to report to the committee by Jan. 31, 1956.

Other panel members: Ernest R. Breech, Ford Motor chrmn.; Geo. R. Brown of Brown & Root, chrmn. of Texas Eastern Transmission Co. & ex-member of President's Materials Policy Comm.; Sutherland C. Dows, Iowa Electric Light & Power pres.-chrmn.; Dr John R. Dunning, physicist, Columbia U. engineering dean & director of Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Power; Frank M. Folsom, RCA pres.; Dr. T. Keith Glennan, Case Institute of Technology pres. & ex-AEC member; Saml. B. Morris, gen. mgr. & chief engineer of Los Angeles Water & Power Dept., chrmn. of Amer. Public Power Assn.'s Atomic Energy Comm., ex-member of Material Resources Planning Board and President's Water Resources Policy Comm. [See p. 93D2]

## COMMUNISM & SECURITY

### Army Admits Peress Errors

Army mistakes in handling the case of Dr. Irving Peress, honorably discharged ex-Army dentist, were admitted by Army witnesses at hearings held by the Senate Investigations Subcom. Mar. 15-24. The subcommittee decided Mar. 25 to drop the case, at least temporarily, and to let the Justice Dept. decide whether to prosecute anybody for perjury or whether Peress had violated the law.

Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker clashed with Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) Mar. 23 when Zwicker testified that James N. Juliana, former McCarthy aide, had given false testimony at Senate hearings on censuring McCarthy. McCarthy's treatment of Zwicker at previous hearing on Peress had led to the televised Army-McCarthy hearings. Zwicker, ex-commander of Camp Kilmer, N. J., where Peress had served, had been recalled from his post in Japan to testify at the current hearings.

Zwicker said Juliana had testified untruthfully in saying Sept. 13, 1954 that Zwicker had told him he had been in contact with the Pentagon about Peress. His only contact was with First Army Hq. in New York, Zwicker said. Zwicker also denied testimony of C. George Anastos, another ex-McCarthy aide, that Zwicker had given Anastos background data on Peress and had told him Peress was a card-carrying Communist in 1948-52 [see Vol. XIV, p. 311D-F2]. Zwicker said he had "absolutely nothing" to do with

Peress' promotion or honorable discharge. "I didn't feel then & I don't feel now" that Peress should have received an honorable discharge, Zwicker said. [See p. 13C2]

Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens conceded Mar. 24 that the Army had made "some very bad mistakes" in the Peress case. He agreed that the Army should not have been so hasty in discharging Peress after McCarthy demanded his court-martial. He said he would have held up the discharge had he known of McCarthy's demand. But he had not even heard of Peress "until he was out of the Army," Stevens declared. He said he had withheld from Congress last year some names of persons involved in the Peress case because he was "determined" to have no "recurrence" of McCarthy's attack on Zwicker [see p. 76E3]. (Stevens told newsmen that, according to the Army Judge Advocate General, there was no legal way to revoke the discharge and court-martial Peress, as Sen. John L. McClellan [D., Ark.], committee chairman, had suggested.)

Ex-Army Counselor John G. Adams conceded Mar. 24 that he had passed up the Army's "last full chance to close the door" against Peress' honorable discharge. He did this because Peress' use of the 5th Amend. was the only thing Adams then knew of against Peress, and "the mere asserting of the 5th Amend. was not grounds for court-martial." But he said he would have had Peress court-martialed had he known then that Peress had denied subversive connections when he applied for a commission in 1953. [See p. 61G3]

#### Army Witnesses Testify

Maj. Floyd E. Van Sickle Jr. testified Mar. 15 that, in approving Peress' promotion from captain to major, he had overlooked a notation which could have led him to discover Peress was being investigated on security grounds. Ex-Maj. Curtis R. Kirkland testified Mar. 16 that he was in "error" in failing to note Peress' refusal to sign loyalty forms. Ex-Maj. William E. Stambaugh testified Mar. 16 that he had handled Peress' loyalty form and had protested to Van Sickle, Kirkland & other officers against a "loophole" allowing doctors & dentists to be commissioned before they signed loyalty oaths.

Lt. Col. Chester T. Brown, Camp Kilmer intelligence officer, testified Mar. 17 that Peress had been promoted over his "protest." Brown said he had Peress put in a job—examining teeth of soldiers being discharged—where he could do the least harm. Defense Dept. lawyer Stephen S. Jackson testified Mar. 17 that, under the amended Doctor's Draft Act, the Army had no choice about giving major's rank to a dentist with Peress' professional experience. Col. Ruluff E. Evereich, Camp Kilmer's chief dental surgeon & Peress' former senior officer, testified Mar. 18 that he & an assistant had kept Peress under "surveillance" on Brown's request but had observed nothing suspicious. He said Peress had no access to classified information.

Maj. Gen. Daniel B. Strickler & Brig. Gen. Miller D. White testified Mar. 22 that they had sat on an Army personnel board which recommended in Nov. 1953 that Peress be discharged as "substandard." But the recommendation was "misinterpreted," and Peress received an honorable discharge. White said this was the cheapest & easiest way to get rid of Peress because the Army could not have given him a dishonorable discharge without consuming much time & money in an inquiry & court-martial.

Lt. Gen. Walter L. Weible, Army Deputy Chief of Staff, testified Mar. 23 that he had agreed to Peress' honorable discharge because Adams had told him there was no evidence to justify Peress' court-martial. [See p. 30F1]

Maj. William C. Prettyman testified Mar. 16 that he had been on a board which in 1953 recommended cancellation of Peress' overseas orders. Prettyman said he did not know Peress personally and "never was asked, ordered or pressured" to give him special favors. He indicated that the board let Peress stay in the U.S. because his wife & one of his 2 children were receiving psychiatric treatment.

### *Govt. Security Program*

Alleged injustices of the Govt. security program were assailed by Subversive Activities Control Board member Harry P. Cain Mar. 18 at a Washington conference of the Natl. Civil Liberties Clearing House. He warned that the U.S. would be in trouble as long as it considered "administrative justice" different from "legal justice." He urged creation of a bipartisan commission to study the program and end "the marriage between security & politics." Security system standards preferred "mediocrity" to "excellence," he declared.

Cain: defended the 5th Amend. as a historical "bulwark of freedom"; denounced "those who trifle with & prostitute its significance" by labeling as "5th Amend. Communists" witnesses who used the privilege; said Govt. employes should not be suspended before getting a hearing; insisted that "casual informers" should back up their charges; urged security clearance of otherwise suspicion-free persons who had belonged to pro-Red groups other than the Communist Party but who had quit before 1947; assailed the injustice of persons being denied employment because they had belonged to organizations long before the Atty. General had listed them as subversive. [See p. 76A-B1]

The Natl. Academy of Sciences Mar. 27 announced the formation of a committee headed by Dr. J. A. Stratton of MIT to advise the Govt. on loyalty problems connected with federal grants for non-secret scientific research at private institutions. This was on the request of Sherman Adams, Asst. to the President. [See Vol. XIV, p. 417E1]

Reinstatement Mar. 21 & 25 of 2 more civilian Army engineers at Ft. Monmouth, after security suspension, was made public Mar. 29. Another Monmouth reinstatement reported simultaneously was that of an Air Force civilian electronics engineer. Of a total of 36 Army civilians suspended at Monmouth, 17 were reinstated after hearings & charges, 11 were reinstated without charges & 8 were fired after hearings. [See p. 68G3]

Jerome D. Fenton was named Mar. 10 to head the Defense Dept.'s new industrial personnel security review program [see p. 76G1]. Civil Svc. Comm. Chrmn. Philip Young Feb. 28 announced appointment of ex-Judge Henry S. Waldman of Elizabeth, N.J. to succeed Pierce J. Gerety as chairman of the Intl. Orgs. Employes Loyalty Board. [See Vol. XIV, p. 425D2]

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**Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam** of the Methodist Church testified in New York Mar. 21 that Harvey Matusow had told him twice that he (Matusow) had lied about the bishop in speeches and had testified falsely many times. Oxnam appeared under subpoena at a hearing of a motion by 13 convicted secondary CP leaders seeking a new trial. [See pp. 84A2, 61C1] . . . **Senate Internal Security Subcom.,** reporting Mar. 20 on 2 years' operation under the chairmanship of Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.), charged that Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt & Frank Knox, his Navy Secretary, "weakened" the Navy's World War II security by "protecting American Communists" and allowing them to operate as radio operators on U.S. merchant ships. Adlai E. Stevenson, a wartime aide to Knox, also argued that Reds should be allowed on ships during the wartime shortage of qualified radio operators, the report said. [See Vol. XIV, p. 37D2] . . . **James R. Eggleston,** 29, Negro architectural designer who had been an FBI undercover worker in the CP, testified before a House Un-American Activities subcommittee in Milwaukee Mar. 28 that in 1949 or 1950 Andy Ream, then Wisconsin CP chairman, had told him the CP planned to set up a separate Negro republic in the U.S. [See Vol. XIV, p. 425G3] . . . **Smith Act conviction** of 14 California CP leaders in 1952 was upheld by the Fed. Court of Appeals in San Francisco Mar. 17. [See Vol. XII, p. 247N]

## ARMED FORCES

### *Wilson Curbs Military News*

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson Mar. 30 issued 2 separate orders (a) imposing strict limitations on speeches & published material of military personnel and (b) requiring replacement of military public information directors by $14,500-a-yr. civilians and reduction by ⅓ to ½ in the number of military men on public information duty.

The first order directed that uniformed men & civilian employes of the services must submit for clearance all speeches, press releases, book & article manuscripts & "other information" intended for publication. Clearance would depend not only on security but on whether the material would be

a "constructive contribution to the primary mission" of the Defense Dept. It was reported that one cause of the order was a background speech to reporters in which Adm. Robert B. Carney, Chief of Naval Operations, allegedly predicted Chinese Red attacks on the Matsu & Quemoy Islands. [See p. 98E2]

### *Atomic Tests*

The 8th & 9th atomic tests of a current series were set off at the Nevada test site Mar. 29—first time 2 A-bombs were exploded in a single day. The first device, detonated at 4:55 a.m. atop a 500-ft. steel tower, was estimated to have power equal to 25,000 tons of TNT. Marines & planes maneuvered in the area after the blast. The 2d device, dropped at 10 a.m. from a B-36 flying at 15,000 ft. and exploded at a 2,000-3,000-ft. altitude, was about equal to 5,000 tons of TNT in force. [See p. 93F2]

The Atomic Energy Comm. & Defense Dept. disclosed Mar. 27 that "certain tests during the current series . . . are of a nuclear device" to be used for anti-aircraft purposes.

Dr. John G. Bugher of the AEC told reporters in Washington Mar. 24 that Aikichi Kyboyama, Japanese fisherman who died after exposure to H-bomb "fall-out" from a Bikini test, had not died of radiation but of hepatitis, a liver ailment. Bugher said this diagnosis had been made by Japaneses pathologists, who "told us at the time he died he showed no radiation injuries." [See p. 2C1]

Dr. Robert H. Holmes, director of the U.S. Atomic Bomb Casualty Comm. in Japan, reported in a filmed TV broadcast in Los Angeles Mar. 29 that 10 years' study of Hiroshima victims had disclosed no proof that the radiation would harm their descendants. An increase in leukemia & minor eye cataracts was among significant phenomena noted. [See Vol. XII, p. 75D-E]

## FOREIGN

***Britain.*** Leftwing Laborite Aneurin Bevan was allowed to remain as a Labor Party member when the party's Natl. Exec. Com. agreed Mar. 30 to accept his apology for "any pain I may have caused" party leader Clement R. Attlee. By a 16-7 vote, the committee upheld Bevan's expulsion from the Parliamentary Labor Party. [See p. 93C3] . . . 700 striking maintenance engineers & electricians who demanded a $9.10 weekly raise forced a shutdown of all London newspapers Mar. 26. *The Manchester Guardian* was the only nationally distributed newspaper still published. [See p. 10C3] . . . Gross national product rose from £14,703,000 ($41,168,400,000) in 1953 to £15,543,000,000 in 1954, the Treasury reported Mar. 30. Personal incomes rose 6% (to $40,342,400,000). Salaries showed a 7% increase. [See p. 69E2] . . . The Duke of Gloucester (55 Apr. 1) was raised to rank of field marshal Mar. 30 by his niece, Queen Elizabeth II.

***France.*** The Natl. Assembly voted 329-265 Mar. 30 to grant Premier Edgar Faure special decree powers until June 30 to effect tax reforms. The vote came after Faure had agreed to reduce penalties for resisting tax inspection & to tax business establishments according to size, not turnover. Small shops remained closed Mar. 28 in response to a one-day strike called by bookseller Pierre Poujade to protest against "crushing taxes." [See p. 94A2] . . . Newspaperman Roger Stephane of *France-Observateur* was arrested Mar. 29 for 2 articles he wrote in 1953 & 1954 on the Indo-China war in which he disclosed defense secrets allegedly gleaned from the Natl. Defense Com. [See Vol. XIV, p. 330E3]

***South Africa.*** Justice Min. Charles R. Swart revealed Mar. 25 that the number of Appeal Court (similar to U.S. Supreme Court) justices would be raised from 5 to 11 for cases involving constitutionality of acts of Parliament. The move was expected to enable the governing Nationalist Party a secure rulings upholding acts formerly ruled unconstitutional by the smaller court. [See p. 46F3] . . . Finance Min. Eric H. Louw disclosed Mar. 24 a budget surplus of £10 million ($28 million) for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31. His budget estimates for the new fiscal year: expenditures totalling £244,040,000, receipts of £255,800,000.

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**Belgian** mounted police dispersed an estimated 100,000 rioters who marched on Brussels Mar. 26 in protest over a proposed cut (from $64 million to $54 million) in Govt. subsidies to Roman Catholic schools. Catholics contended the cut was intended to force the closing of church schools in favor of public schools. Education Min. Leo Collard declared at a Socialist meeting in Brussels Mar. 25 that parents in many cities "had no choice" but to send their children to Catholic schools because of the lack of state schools. [See p. 26F3] . . . **Italian** workers voted Mar. 29 to end Communist Party domination of the workers' union at the Fiat auto works in Turin, the country's largest industrial establishment. In company-wide shop stewards elections, 39% voted for Communist candidates as compared with 63% last year. [See p. 81G2] . . . **Pakistani** Gov. Gen. Ghulam Mohammed declared a national state of emergency Mar. 27 after voting himself special administrative authority. (He acted in lieu of action by the Constituent Assembly, which he ordered dissolved last year.) Plans for the unification of 4 provinces & ten princely states into West Pakistan were approved Mar. 26 by the Cabinet. [See p. 94E2]

**Finnish** lower-echelon Govt. employes on strike since Mar. 14 were granted a 10% pay raise Mar. 26 retroactive to Jan. 1. Railroads, completely shut down during the strike, resumed operations Mar. 27. [See p. 54G1] . . . **German** industrialist Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, who served 3 yrs. in prison for war crimes, revealed Mar. 27 in Essen that his company, although barred from armament & steel production, had expanded its market in foreign industrial construction. Krupp said India had approved plans for Krupp construction of a steel mill & an industrial city for 100,000 workers. [See Vol. XI, p. 115M-N] . . . **Turkey** started construction Mar. 24 of its first hydro-electric project, the Demirkopru dam near Izmir. Scheduled for completion in 1958, the dam was to irrigate 192,000 acres and run a power plant of 70,000 kw. capacity. [See p. 66E3] . . . **USSR** announced Mar. 30 that Raphael's *Sistine Madonna* & 750 other classic paintings from Dresden Museum would be returned this year after exhibition in Moscow. Soviet CP Secy. Gen. Nikita S. Khruschev was reported Mar. 29 to be touring the Black Earth farm belt (400 mi. south of Moscow) to address farmers on the need for increased production. Unofficial reports in Moscow Mar. 29 said ex-Premier Georgi M. Malenkov, now Electric Power Stations Min., was on a tour of power plants in the Urals. [See pp. 94B1, 42A3]

## LATIN AMERICA

**Panamanian** ex-Pres. José Ramón Guizado was found guilty by the Natl. Assembly Mar. 29 as an accomplice in the murder of his predecessor, José Antonio Remón. He had been tried by the Assembly in closed session. Guizado was formally deprived of Presidential rank and sentenced to serve 6 yrs. 8 mos. in prison. [See p. 54E1]

**Argentine** Education Ministry accused 89 Catholic schools Mar. 24 of defrauding the Govt. of more than 4 million pesos ($300,000). The semi-official newspaper *Democracia,* in a front-page editorial Mar. 28, attacked Roman Catholic leadership as a "worn-out oligarchy" & "insidious enemy" of Pres. Perón's efforts to improve workers' conditions. The editorial was in answer to a pastoral letter read Mar. 26 in all Argentine Catholic churches which protested Govt. bans on religious processions & the denial of radio time for Catholic services [see p. 77F3]. *New York Times* correspondent Herbert L. Matthews reported from Chile Mar. 28 that 114 Argentine university students had been held incommunicado in prison the past 3-6 months at the personal disposition of Pres. Perón [see p. 54G1]. Police in Eva Perón City arrested 12 members of a smuggling ring Mar. 26 allegedly being run from New York City & confiscated $2 million of luxury merchandise.

**Inter-Amer. Press Assn.** meeting in Antigua, Guatemala was told Mar. 25 by Jules Dubois, its Freedom of the Press Com. chairman, that press censorship still affected 20% of the population of the Western Hemisphere. He cited Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Paraguay & Venezuela as having the least freedom of the press. [See Vol. XIV, p. 95B2]

**Mexico's** Tabasco State Governor, Manuel Bartlett Bautista, was reported to have resigned Mar. 23 after

week-long rioting during which 3,000 persons pillaged & burned the radio station in Villahermosa in protest over proposed bus fare increases. [See Vol. XIV, p. 375A3] . . . **Ecuador** Mar. 27 seized 2 U.S. fishing ships that were allegedly fishing inside Ecuador's 200-mi. territorial limits. [See Vol. XIV, p. 426B3]

## ARTS & SCIENCE

**Academy of Motion Picture Arts & Sciences'** 27th annual "Oscar" awards for 1954 made Mar. 30 in Hollywood & New York: best picture—*On the Waterfront,* produced by Sam Speigel & released by Columbia; best starring performances—Marlon Brando, to be 31 Apr. 3, in *On the Waterfront* & Grace Kelly, 26, in *The Country Girl;* best director—Elia Kazan for *On the Waterfront;* best supporting performances—Edmund O'Brien, 39, in *The Barefoot Contessa* & Eva Marie Saint,

Wide World

**Marlon Brando & Grace Kelly at Hollywood ceremony Mar. 30 where they received "Oscars" for best 1954 starring film performance.**

30, in *On the Waterfront.* George Seaton's *The Country Girl* was chosen as best scenario. Budd Schulberg received the award for best story & screen play for *On the Waterfront.* [See Vol. XIV, pp. 434D3; 102B3]

**Antoinette Perry (Tony) Awards** made by the Amer. Theater Wing in New York Mar. 27 for Broadway stage productions during the Mar. 1, 1954-Mar. 1, 1955 season: best dramatic play—*The Desperate Hours* by Joseph Hayes; best musical—*The Pajama Game;* best acting by stars in plays—Alfred Lunt in *Quadrille* & Nancy Kelly in *The Bad Seed;* best starring performances in musicals — Walter Slezak in *Fanny* & Mary Martin in *Peter Pan;* best director—Robert Montgomery for *The Desperate Hours;* best featured performances—Francis L. Sullivan & Patricia Jessel in *Witness for the Prosecution* (plays), Cyril Ritchard in *Peter Pan* & Carol Haney in *The Pajama Game* (musicals). [See Vol. XIV, p. 103B1]

**Polio** did not attack any of the 440,000 children given test innoculations of the Salk anti-polio serum last year, the *N. Y. World-Telegram & The Sun* said Mar. 30. It said a report on the tests being compiled under direction of Dr. Thomas Francis Jr. of the U. of Michigan would declare the serum a success inasmuch as 84 out of 440,000 children would have been expected to contract polio, according to national statistics on incidence of the disease. (Francis refused to confirm the story and said his report on the 1954 tests "has not yet been written.") [See Vol. XIV, p. 419A2] . . . **Alfred I. duPont Awards** (12th annual) for public service in radio & TV were made in Washington Mar. 24 to CBS Washington news commentator Eric Sevareid, KGAK in Gallup, N.M. for Indian language broadcasts to Navajo & Zuni communities and WHAS in Louisville for support of civic, educational, health & charitable agencies. [See p. 79C1] . . . **Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd's** designation to lead a U.S. Antarctic expedition (his 4th) in November in connection with the Intl. Geophysical Year (1957-58) was announced by the White House Mar. 28. [See p. 19B2; Vol. XIII, 220K] . . . **Erich Kleiber,** resigned State Opera conductor in East Berlin, refused Mar. 29 to conduct in West Berlin because he had been barred there when he held his East Berlin post. [See p. 95B1]

## CHURCH & SCHOOL

**Society of Friends** (Quaker) Arch St. & Race St. units, separated 128 yrs. ago due to a dispute over discipline & dress, were reunited Mar. 28 in Philadelphia. . . . **Vatican** Congregation of Rites announced Mar. 29 the designation of St. Zita, a maidservant who lived in Lucca Tuscany 700 yrs. ago, as patroness of Roman Catholic domestic workers. . . . **East German Govt.** sponsored Sunday youth-pledging ceremonies Mar. 20 & 27 which most church leaders opposed on grounds that they were a Communist-designed substitute for traditional church confirmation rites. Vows taken during the ceremonies stressed dedication of youth to "economic, scientific & cultural" goals of "a unified, peaceloving, democratic & independent Germany." Walter Freud, chief of the East German office for Church Questions, revealed Mar. 28 he had applied for political asylum in West Berlin because of his opposition to the Red-sponsored youth rites. [See p. 79B3] . . . **North Carolina** put into effect Mar. 29 a local-option law under which city & county school boards would decide whether to bring about racial integration of public school pupils. [See p. 95A2; Vol. XIV, p. 386A1] . . . **Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr.** (D., N.Y.) proposed to the House Education Com. Mar. 29 that legislation on federal aid for school construction bar use of Govt. funds to build schools in districts where students were segregated by race. Com. Chrmn. Graham A. Barden (D., N.C.) objected to insertion of the segregation issue into a school-construction aid bill. [See p. 60D2-B3]

## OBITUARIES

**Harold R. Beckley,** 57, U.S. Senate press gallery supt. since 1940; Mar. 29 in Bethesda, Md. of heart attack caused by bronchial pneumonia.

**Dr. Arthur da Silva Bernardes,** 80, Brazilian Pres., 1922-26; Mar. 23 in Rio de Janeiro.

**Sydney H. Coleman,** 69, exec. vice pres. Amer. Soc. for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals 1930-51, pres. Amer. Humane Assn. 1927-46; Mar. 22 in Hollywood, Fla.

**Prince Michael Cantacuzene,** 79, Russian maj. gen. on staff of Grand Duke Nicholas in World War I; Mar. 25 in Sarasota, Fla.

**John William Davis,** 81, Dem. Pres. nominee 1924, Amb. to Britain 1918-21, a leading U.S. lawyer who appeared before Supreme Court 140 times (more than any other lawyer in U.S. history); Mar. 24 in Charleston, S.C. of pneumonia. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 303C3, 203F1]

**Marcel Deat,** 60, a leading French pro-Nazi before & during World War II, Vichyite Labor Min. 1944, postwar exile from France under death sentence in absentia for collaboration with Germans; death Jan. 5 in Turin, Italy disclosed Mar. 30. [See Vol. V, p. 193F]

**Alfred Denville,** 79, British actor, theatrical mgr., Conservative MP 1930-45; Mar. 23 in Harrow, Eng.

**Otto Gessler,** 80, German Defense Min. 1920-28, pres. German Red Cross 1950-52; Mar. 24, Lindenberg, Germany.

**Clyde Stillwell Kittell,** 54, NBC anncr.-newscaster; Mar. 23 in Norton, N.J. of heart disease.

**Miss Ylla (Camilla) Koffler,** 44, Austrian-born American photographer noted for photos of animals; Mar. 30 in New Delhi of injuries received in auto accident while photographing bullock cart race staged by Maharaja of Bharatpur.

**Vice Adm. Lucien Lacaze,** 95, French World War I Navy Min., member of French Academy; Mar. 23 in Paris.

**Fred Levy,** 77, pioneer film industry exec., Louisville, Ky. dept. store owner; Mar. 25 in Miami Beach.

**Vice Adm. Frank J. Lowry,** 69, comdr. cruiser *Minneapolis* in Pacific naval battles, task force cmdr. in Mediterranean in World War II; Mar. 27 in Vallejo, Calif.

**Elmore I. MacPhie,** 66, Atlas Plywood Corp. pres.; Mar. 22, Newton, Mass.

**Paul Vories McNutt,** 63, Dem. Gov. of Ind. 1933-37, Fed. Security Admin. & War Manpower Comm. during World War II, High Comm. to Philippines 1937-39, first U.S. Amb. to Philippines 1946-47; Mar. 24 in New York of throat cancer. [Vol. X, p. 255L]

**Dr. George Howard Parker,** 90, Harvard zoologist; Mar. 26 in Cambridge, Mass.

**Ellis Radinsky,** 51, exec. dir. United Israel Appeal since 1949; Mar. 27, Mahopac, N.Y. (heart attack).

**Kathleen Viscountess Simon,** 83, widow of Britain's World War II Lord Chancellor, crusader for abolition of slavery in Commonwealth & other countries; Mar. 27 in London. [See Vol. XIV, p. 15F3]

**Ivan Subasic,** 63, Premier of Yugoslav Govt.-in-exile in London during World War II, Forgn. Min. under Marshal Tito for 5 mos. in 1945; Mar. 23 in Zagreb. [See Vol. V, p. 328C]

**Dr. José Gabino Villanueva,** 81, whose election as Bolivian Pres. in 1925 was annulled by Govt. then in power; Mar. 25 in La Paz.

## SPORTS

### Winners

**Pan-American Games** (Olympic-style event entered by 22 Western Hemisphere countries & colonies) in Mexico City Mar. 12-26: U.S. won unofficial natl. team championship with 1,434½ pts. to Argentina's 574½, Mexico's 450, Venezuela's 155. U.S. entrants dominated major track-&-field and aquatic events although Juan Miranda of Argentina defeated Wes Santee of the U.S. in the featured 1,500-meter run Mar. 19. Rafer Johnson, 19, of UCLA, won the decathlon Mar. 18-19 with Bob Richards 2d. Mexico's equestrian team won the Prize of the Nations Mar. 26. [See p. 80E-F2; Vol. XIV, 96A1]

**Basketball:** East defeated West, 83-68, in the *Herald Tribune* Fresh Air Fund college all-star game in New York Mar. 26. [See p. 95G3] . . . **Bridge:** Monte Carlo intl. tourney winners—Italian team-of-4 (Eugenio Chinradia, Pietro Forquet, Walter Avarelli, Gian-Carlo Manca) Mar. 24; French pair (Frank Bodier, Pierre Figeac) Mar. 28. [See p. 96E1] . . . **Fencing:** Columbia (N. Y.) won the NCAA team title in East Lansing, Mich. Mar. 26. [See p. 88B1] . . . **Golf:** Eric Monti, 36, of Los Angeles won the $12,500 Miami Beach open Mar. 27 for $2,200 first prize [see p. 96E1]; Edward Randall of Rochester, N. Y. won the Amer. Seniors Golf Assn. tourney in St. Augustine, Fla. Mar. 26. [See Vol. XIV, p. 104B1] . . . **Gymnastics:** Illinois won the NCAA championship in Los Angeles Mar. 27. [See Vol. XIV, p. 116A3]

**Horse Racing:** 109th Grand Natl. Steeplechase (4½ mi.) at Aintree, Eng. was won Mar. 26 by Quare Times, 100-9 betting choice owned by Mrs. Wm. Welman of Ireland & ridden by Patrick Taaffe, for $25,085 first prize [see Vol. XIV, p. 104C1]; $148,750 Florida Derby at Gulfstream (Hallandale) was won Mar. 26 by Wm. Woodward Jr.'s Nashua (Ky. Derby future book favorite), Eddie Arcaro up, for $100,000. [See p. 96F1] . . . **Rowing:** Cambridge defeated Oxford in their 101st annual race on the Thames in London Mar. 26. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 232A2, 116C2] . . . **Skiing:** Harriman Cup events at Sun Valley, Ida. were won Mar. 26-27 by Andreas Molterer of Austria (men's combined), Madeline Berthod of Switzerland (women's downhill & combined), Martin Strolz of Austria (men's downhill), Martin Julen of Switzerland (men's slalom), Mrs. Thea Hochleitner of Austria (women's slalom). [See p. 96G1] . . . **Soccer:** Phila. Uhricks finished first in Amer. Soccer League final standings Mar. 27. [See Vol. XIV, p. 232C2] . . . **Swimming:** Ohio State team (led by Ford Konno, Yoshi Oyakawa) retained the NCAA championship in Oxford, O. Mar. 24-26. [See p. 80B2] . . . **Tennis:** Tony Trabert & Doris Hart won singles, Trabert & Vic Seixas men's doubles, Seixas & Miss Hart mixed doubles in the Good Neighbor tourney finals in Miami Beach Mar. 27. [See p. 64B1] . . . **Track:** Wes Santee won the Bankers Mile feature of the *Daily News* relays in Chicago Mar. 26 in 4 min. 4.2 sec.—4/10 sec. slower than his indoor world record [see pp. 88E1, 40F2]; Lon Spurrier, 22, of San Fran. Olympic Club ran 880 yds. (½ mi.) in unofficial world record time of one min. 47.5 sec. in Berkeley, Calif. Mar. 26. . . . **Wrestling:** Okla. A&M retained the NCAA team championship in Ithaca, N. Y. Mar. 26; Wm. Oberly of Penn St. won the heavyweight title. [See Vol. XIV, p. 104F1]

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**Football telecasting** plan for 1955 approved by a 193-27 vote of NCAA member colleges (announced in Kansas City Mar. 24): national telecasts of single games on 8 Saturdays; regional telecasts of different games on 5 Saturdays; home-area telecasting of games for which all available tickets were sold; telecasting in the home area of a team playing over 400 mi. from home if there were no other game in the TV reception area. [See p. 16D1] . . . **Natl. Football League** announced in New York Mar. 28 it had dropped efforts to negotiate an agreement with Canadian pro leagues to prevent cross-border "raids" on contracted & optioned players. Pres. Bert Bell said the NFL would try to make agreements with individual Canadian teams. [See Vol. XIV, p. 176F3] . . . **Eddie Joost,** ex-Phila. Athletics (AL) mgr., was signed by Boston Mar. 28 as a shortstop. [See Vol. XIV, p. 388D1] . . . **Casey Stengel,** 64, N. Y. Yankee mgr., apologized Mar. 28 to Branan (Sandy) Sanders, 40, *St. Petersburg (Fla.) Independent* photographer, for an incident during an exhibition game Mar. 25 in which Stengel allegedly kicked & cursed Sanders. Sanders & the paper dropped complaints filed against Stengel in court. . . . **Stanley Benham,** 40, of Lake Placid, N. Y. announced his withdrawal Mar. 26 as a member of the U.S. 1956 Olympic bobsled team because of his suspension by the Intl. Bobsled Fed. The U.S. Olympic Bobsled Com. had refused to drop him from the team. [See p. 40G2] . . . **Ken Loeffler** quit as La Salle College (Phila.) basketball coach Mar. 24 to become Texas A&M coach. [See p. 95G3]

## MISCELLANEOUS

***Weather.*** Deaths in 17 states due to blizzards, tornadoes & floods totaled at least 47 Mar. 22-23. 41 deaths were attributed Mar. 27-28 to unexpected wind, snow & record-breaking cold over the Eastern 2/3 of the U.S. National crop losses were estimated at $50-$54 million, mostly fruit damage in the South. A huge ice jam caused by heavy inflow of ice from Lake Erie inflicted an estimated $1 million in damage on property along 6 mi. of the Niagara River near Niagara Falls, N. Y. Mar. 24-25. The whirlpool below the falls was iced over for the first time in history. Army engineers ordered Mar. 25 that the ice be dynamited to hasten its flowing into Lake Ontario & relieve the jam along the Niagara's banks. [See 96C2]

***Accidents.*** 4 persons were killed & 19 others rescued from life rafts when an Australia-bound Pan American World Airways stratocruiser ditched in the Pacific off Oregon Mar. 26 after an engine ripped loose. [See p. 96A2] . . . A 13th victim died Mar. 27 of injuries in the crash of an American Airlines Convair at Springfield, Mo. Mar. 20. [See 96C2]

***Crime.*** 8 convicts armed with knives & another convict as hostages Mar. 27 in Nebraska Penitentiary (Lincoln) and barricaded themselves in a building used to house troublemaking prisoners. They surrendered Mar. 30 due to hunger after a talk with Nebr. Gov. Victor E. Anderson, who ordered that they serve 75 days in solitary-confinement cells as punishment for the revolt. [See p. 32G2] . . . Gilbert F. Mead, 48, was sentenced to death Mar. 26 in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. following his conviction for the murder of his wife, Evelyn, 41, in Hollywood, Fla. Dec. 5. Mead also received a life sentence for the murder of Dominick Albonizio, 49, his wife's lover. . . . A civil court jury in Memphis decreed the death sentence Mar. 23 for USAF Airman Gerard Rosenthal, 22, of New York after finding him guilty of the murder of Richard G. Carter, 26, a discharged airman of Cambridge, O., in Memphis Dec. 4 for Carter's auto & $300 mustering-out pay. . . . Billy Gibbs, 22, Korean veteran living near McMinnville, Tenn., was reported to have confessed Mar. 28 to Tenn. Bureau of Investigation that he murdered neighboring farmer Henry Bratcher and Bratcher's wife, son & daughter Mar. 23 after an argument with Bratcher at the latter's home. . . . Harry Gross, 38, was released Mar. 28 in New York after 3 years in prison for illegal bookmaking in Brooklyn. He received a suspended sentence in Brooklyn Mar. 30 for contempt of court, then took a pauper's oath to nullify a $2,500 federal fine for income tax evasion. [See Vol. XIV, p. 56G2]

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**Speed records:** A French electric locomotive, B-9004, pulled 3 cars at a peak speed of 207 mph. between Bordeaux & Dax Mar. 29 to set a world railroad speed record. A similar locomotive (C-7107) had made the run Mar. 28 and attained a speed of 200 mph. to break the record of 152 mph. set by the C-7121 locomotive Feb. 21. . . . 2 Swedish pilots, Capt. Hans Neij & Service Airman Birger Erikson, claimed a new world speed record Mar. 23 after flying Swedish-built S29C reconnaissance jet planes over a closed 1,000-km. (621.37-mi.) circuit at an average speed of 560.2 mph. (901 kmph.) [See p. 88C3]

**Birthdays:** Italian Pres. Luigi Einaudi was 81 Mar. 24. . . . Maestro Arturo Toscanini was 88 Mar. 25. [See Vol. XIV, p. 376G3] . . . ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee was 80 Mar. 26. [See Vol. XIV, p. 282F3] . . . Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N. Y.) was 77 Mar. 28. [See p. 50D2]